

EXHIBIT 8

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3374 PA (MAAx)	Date	April 29, 2019
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Title	Louis D. Wagner, et al. v. American Art Clay Co., Inc., et al.
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Present:	The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
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None	None
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Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 25, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Louis D. Wagner (“Plaintiff”), successor-in-interest to decedent Nanette C. Wagner (“Decedent”) in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 4, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3374 PA (MAAx)	Date	April 29, 2019
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These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder was contaminated with asbestos, thereby causing Decedent’s mesothelioma and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on January 4, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with other talcum powder and asbestos actions in state court. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4674 “LAOSD Asbestos Cases”.) The LAOSD Asbestos Cases have been coordinated since 2011, which has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No. CV 19-3374 PA (MAAx) Date April 29, 2019

Title Louis D. Wagner, et al. v. American Art Clay Co., Inc., et al.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC645588.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3299 PA (SSx)	Date	April 30, 2019
Title	Jacqueline Burton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Jacqueline Burton (“Plaintiff”), personal representative of the estate of Dorothy Rae Powell (“Decedent”) in Santa Clara County Superior Court on May 1, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3299 PA (SSx)	Date	April 30, 2019
Title	Jacqueline Burton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 1, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for almost one year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on August 31, 2018, approximately 8 months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3299 PA (SSx)	Date	April 30, 2019
Title	Jacqueline Burton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for almost a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3239 PA (JEMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Margaret Bafalon v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Margaret Bafalon (“Plaintiff”), in Sonoma County Superior Court on March 12, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3239 PA (JEMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Margaret Bafalon v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused her ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 12, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over thirteen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on May 4, 2018, nearly a year ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No. CV 19-3239 PA (JEMx) Date May 1, 2019

Title Margaret Bafalon v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over thirteen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3265 PA (Ex)	Date	May 1, 2019
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Title	Irene Bozicevic v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.
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Present:	The Honorable	<u>PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE</u>
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
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None	None
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Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Irene Bozichevic (“Plaintiff”), in Santa Clara County Superior Court on July 25, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3265 PA (Ex)	Date	May 1, 2019
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Title	Irene Bozicevic v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.
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These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused her ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on July 25, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over nine months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 1, 2018, seven months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys' Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No. CV 19-3265 PA (Ex) Date May 1, 2019

Title Irene Bozicevic v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over nine months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3365 PA (SKx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Michelle Chavez v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 25, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Michelle Chavez (“Plaintiff”) in Santa Clara County Superior Court on May 14, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3365 PA (SKx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Michelle Chavez v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused her ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 14, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over eleven months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on August 22, 2018, over eight months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3365 PA (SKx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Michelle Chavez v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over eleven months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3395 PA (PLAx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Linda Collison v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Linda Collison (“Plaintiff”), in Fresno County Superior Court on July 26, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3395 PA (PLAx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Linda Collison v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on July 26, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for approximately nine months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3395 PA (PLAx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Linda Collison v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately nine months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3522 PA (JEMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Cynthia Dahl v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 29, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Cynthia Dahl (“Plaintiff”), in Santa Clara County Superior Court on May 2, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3522 PA (JEMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Cynthia Dahl v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 2, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for approximately one year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on June 22, 2018, approximately ten months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3522 PA (JEMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Cynthia Dahl v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately one year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3523 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Kathleen Daigle v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A	
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.	
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:		
None	None		

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 29, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Kathleen Daigle (“Plaintiff”), in Los Angeles County Superior Court on March 14, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3523 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Kathleen Daigle v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 14, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on March 27, 2018, over a year ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3523 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Kathleen Daigle v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3568 PA (MRWx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Donald Gustafson v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
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None	None
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Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 29, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Donald Gustafson (“Plaintiff”), successor-in-interest to decedent Kathleen Gustafson (“Decedent”) in Santa Clara County Superior Court on May 23, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3568 PA (MRWx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Donald Gustafson v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 23, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for almost a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on July 2, 2018, approximately ten months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3568 PA (MRWx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Donald Gustafson v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for almost one year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3494 PA (SSx)	Date	May 1, 2019
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Title	Maryann Hansen v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.
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Present: The Honorable	<u>PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE</u>
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
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Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
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Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
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None	None
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Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 28, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Maryann Hansen (“Plaintiff”), in Ventura County Superior Court on January 19, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3494 PA (SSx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Maryann Hansen v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on January 19, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases around March 2017, over two years ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3494 PA (SSx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Maryann Hansen v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3404 PA (GJSx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Jason Houston v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Jason Houston (“Plaintiff”), in Santa Clara County Superior Court on April 3, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3404 PA (GJSx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Jason Houston v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing decedent Mary E. Wright (“Decedent”) to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on April 3, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly thirteen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on May 4, 2018, approximately one year ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No. CV 19-3404 PA (GJSx) Date May 1, 2019

Title Jason Houston v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.

the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly thirteen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3412 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Candance Johnson v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
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None	None
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Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 226, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Candance Johnson (“Plaintiff”), in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 6, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3412 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Candance Johnson v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a Nevada resident, commenced this action in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to deprive Plaintiff of her chosen forum. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for well over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on February 9, 2017, over two years ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3412 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Candance Johnson v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for more than two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3326 PA (FFMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Andriyani Yoshida v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported		N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter		Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:		
None	None		

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 25, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Andriyani Yoshida (“Plaintiff”), in Los Angeles County Superior Court on May 18, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3326 PA (FFMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Andriyani Yoshida v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 18, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for almost one year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on September 7, 2018, approximately eight months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3326 PA (FFMx)	Date	May 1, 2019
Title	Andriyani Yoshida v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for almost one year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	ED CV 19-0752 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Jacqueline Aitchison, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case only asserts state law causes of action. (See Dkt. 1, Complaint). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	ED CV 19-0752 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Jacqueline Aitchison, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer vdr 00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

js6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3231-JFW(PLAX)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Timothy Baden -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 24, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Timothy Baden ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of the estate of Mary Baden ("Decedent") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on October 3, 2016. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on October 3, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for well over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on November 4, 2016, approximately 30 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these

actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for well over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3298 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Marcia Beadle, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 48-106). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3298 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Marcia Beadle, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3253-JFW(SSx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Nina Boliek -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 24, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Nina Boliek ("Plaintiff") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on February 26, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused her ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on February 26, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for well over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on April 11, 2018, approximately 13 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for well over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3286 FMO (Ex)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Anthony Brown, Sr., et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated nearly a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 18). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 88-157). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3286 FMO (Ex)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Anthony Brown, Sr., et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3289 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Linda Brown, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge
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Vanessa Figueroa	None	None
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: **(In Chambers) Order Re: Remand**

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that “[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title.” In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title.”

“This ‘any equitable ground’ remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes.” In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at 1). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 176-263). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3289 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Linda Brown, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3307 FMO (SKx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	<u>Yvette Marie Calderon, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.</u>		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	<u>Court Reporter / Recorder</u>	<u>Tape No.</u>
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated nearly two years ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶ 13). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3307 FMO (SKx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	<u>Yvette Marie Calderon, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.</u>		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3343 FMO (FFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Gloria Cervantes, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	<u>Court Reporter / Recorder</u>	<u>Tape No.</u>
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated nearly three years ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 70-108). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3343 FMO (FFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Gloria Cervantes, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

00 : 00
Initials of Preparer vdr

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3354 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Patricia Ciccone, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

Vanessa Figueroa	None	None
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that “[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title.” In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title.”

“This ‘any equitable ground’ remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes.” In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 228-323). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3354 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Patricia Ciccone, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3425-JFW(JEMx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Nicole Creswell -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 26, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Nicole Creswell ("Plaintiff"), individually and as successor-in-interest for Artie Creswell ("Decedent") in Contra Costa County Superior Court on October 24, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on October 24, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over six months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on approximately February 8, 2019, approximately three months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by

ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over six months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3487 FMO (AFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Basil Dantinne, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See *id.* at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See *id.*). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3487 FMO (AFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Basil Dantinne, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

js-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3533-JFW(MAAx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Jesse De Cruz, et al. -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 29, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiffs Jesse De Cruz and Michael De Cruz (collectively, "Plaintiffs") in Los Angeles County Superior Court on July 31, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiffs sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff Jesse De Cruz to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiffs claim the talcum powder caused Plaintiff Jesse De Cruz's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiffs, California residents, commenced this action in state court on July 31, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require local Plaintiffs to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiffs would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for approximately 21 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master

complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiffs assert only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately 21 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3614 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Elsa Diaz v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 30, 2019 (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Elsa Diaz (“Plaintiff”), in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 9, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3614 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Elsa Diaz v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on January 9, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly sixteen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on April 11, 2018, over one year ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3614 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Elsa Diaz v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly sixteen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

js-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3625-JFW(GJSx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Diana Divine -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 30, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Diana Divine ("Plaintiff") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on November 6, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused her ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for approximately 18 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on January 19, 2018, approximately 16 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also

helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately 18 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

JS-6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3438 FMO (KSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Christine Ellis, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at 1). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 228-326). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3438 FMO (KSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Christine Ellis, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3673 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Antonia Fitzhugh, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 96-175). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3673 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Antonia Fitzhugh, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3674 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Lottie Foster, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See id.) Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3674 FMO (SSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Lottie Foster, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer 00 : 00

 vdr

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3633 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Beatriz Frausto, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See id.). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3633 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Beatriz Frausto, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3642 PA (FFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Kimberly Gribsy v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 30, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Kimberly Gribsy (“Plaintiff”), in Los Angeles County Superior Court on March 14, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3642 PA (FFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Kimberly Gribsy v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 14, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on April 14, 2017, over two years ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No. CV 19-3642 PA (FFMx) Date May 2, 2019

Title Kimberly Gribsy v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3497-JFW(FFMx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Steve Haggerty -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 28, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Steve Haggerty ("Plaintiff"), individually and as Successor in Interest for Maria Macias ("Decedent") in San Diego County Superior Court on February 1, 2019. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on February 1, 2019. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over three months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward

efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over three months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

js6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3495-JFW(GJSx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Laura Hall -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 28, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Laura Hall ("Plaintiff"), as Personal Representative of the Estate of Carolyn White ("Decedent") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on April 10, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on April 10, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on approximately June 22, 2018, approximately 10 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these

actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3503-JFW(ASx)**

Date: May 2, 2019

Title: Preston Harris -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 28, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Preston Harris ("Plaintiff"), as surviving statutory beneficiary for the wrongful death of Sheila Harris ("Decedent") in Los Angeles County Superior Court on March 13, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 13, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for well over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward

efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for well over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3480 FMO (AGRx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Susan Horn, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

Vanessa Figueroa	None	None
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See *id.* at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Amended Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See *id.* at ¶¶ 177-264). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3480 FMO (AGRx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Susan Horn, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3481 FMO (FFMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	<u>Sandra Hubler, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.</u>		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

Vanessa Figueroa	None	None
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.

Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s): Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
 None Present None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See id.). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3481 FMO (FFMx) Date May 2, 2019
Title Sandra Hubler, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer vdr 00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3423 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Carolina Johnson, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at 1). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 54-112). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3423 FMO (JEMx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Carolina Johnson, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3294 FMO (KSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Pam Johnson, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-1, Complaint at ECF 13). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 10-85). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3294 FMO (KSx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Pam Johnson, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3229 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Akingboye v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT	

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Rachel Akingboye (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3229 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Akingboye v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 30, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly ten months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3229 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Akingboye v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly ten months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3538-DMG (GJSx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Jennifer Arstill, et al. v. Conopco, Inc., et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 29, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. Their claims have been pending in state court for over 1.5 months. *See Compl. at 4* [Doc. # 1-1].¹ Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See id.*; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case,

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3538-DMG (GJSx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Jennifer Arstill, et al. v. Conopco, Inc., et al.*

Page 2 of 2

the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3257-DMG (JPR)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title **Rebecca Bakus, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 24, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 4 [Doc. # 1-2]. Their claims have been pending in state court for over one year, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiffs’ action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiffs bring only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3257-DMG (JPR)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Rebecca Bakus, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3290 RGK(JPRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Bassey v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Annette Bassey (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3290 RGK(JPRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Bassey v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for seventeen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3290 RGK(JPRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Bassey v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately seventeen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3268-DMG (ASx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title **Marjorie Borges v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 24, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 6], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 1 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over 18 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 6* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3268-DMG (ASx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Marjorie Borges v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3297 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brunton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Christine Brunton (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3297 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brunton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 9, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3297 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brunton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3295 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Call v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT	

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Stephanie Call (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3295 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
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These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 14, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for seventeen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3295 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Call v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately seventeen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3489-DMG (Ex)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Linda Cantley v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 28, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 4 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for nearly one year, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3489-DMG (Ex)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Linda Cantley v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

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impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-7 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3389-DMG (AS)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Simona Clifton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 26, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 2 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over one year, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-7 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3389-DMG (AS)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Simona Clifton v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

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impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3398-DMG (KSx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title **Frank Conte v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 26, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate his claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. His claims have been pending in state court for over 14 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 4* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ *Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6*, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3398-DMG (KSx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Frank Conte v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

[equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3446 RGK(JCx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Croft v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Glenda Croft (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3446 RGK(JCx)	Date	May 3, 2019
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These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 2, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3446 RGK(JCx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Croft v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JS-6 / REMAND
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3531-DMG (SKx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title Teresa Daniels v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

**Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**

On April 29, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 5 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over 10 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 13* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT **JS-6 / REMAND**
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3531-DMG (SKx) Date May 3, 2019

Title Teresa Daniels v. Johnson & Johnson, et al. Page 2 of 2

court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03527 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Davis v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported		N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter		Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:	
None			None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT		

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 29, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Bert Davis (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03527 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Davis v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced her action against Defendants on March 9, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-03527 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Davis v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JS-6 / REMAND
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3431-DMG (MRWx) Date May 3, 2019

Title Jaklin Elia v. Johnson & Johnson, et al. Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN NOT REPORTED
Deputy Clerk Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s) Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present None Present

**Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**

On April 26, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 1 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for 18 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JS-6 / REMAND
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3431-DMG (MRWx) Date May 3, 2019

Title Jaklin Elia v. Johnson & Johnson, et al. Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3669 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
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Title	George Foreman v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.
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Present: The Honorable	<u>PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE</u>
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Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None		None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 30, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff George Foreman (“Plaintiff”), successor-in-interest to decedent Silvia Clayton (“Decedent”) in Los Angeles County Superior Court on May 9, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3669 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	George Foreman v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 9, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for almost a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases around August or September 2018, approximately eight months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3669 PA (AGRx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	George Foreman v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately one year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03672 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Fossell v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 30, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Linda Fossell (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03672 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Fossell v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced her action against Defendants on March 5, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-03672 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Fossell v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3549-DMG (SKx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Irene B. Goforth v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 29, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 5 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for about 18 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3549-DMG (SKx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Irene B. Goforth v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3496 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hair v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 28, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Laraine Hair (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3496 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hair v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on June 17, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly three years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3496 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
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inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly three years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03506 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hardesty v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 28, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Hesperansa Hardesty (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-03506 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hardesty v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on March 27, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-03506 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hardesty v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3502 PA (KSx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title Lamont Hardiman v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Present: The Honorable PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kamilla Sali-Suleyman

Not Reported

N/A

Deputy Clerk

Court Reporter

Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:

None

Attorneys Present for Defendants:

None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 28, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Lamont Hardiman (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of the estate of decedent Barbara Lynn Perry Hardiman (“Decedent”), in Santa Clara County Superior Court on May 9, 2016. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3502 PA (KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Lamont Hardiman v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on May 9, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for almost three years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on August 3, 2016, approximately two years and nine months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

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ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for almost three years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3504 RGK(JEMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hasting v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 28, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Y-Vonne Hasting (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3504 RGK(JEMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hasting v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on February 28, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for fourteen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3504 RGK(JEMx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Hasting v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for fourteen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3450-DMG (RAOx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Dolores Hauck v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 26, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff’s estate to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. The claims have been pending in state court for over 12 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 14* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ *Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g.*, *In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R.

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3450-DMG (RAOx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Dolores Hauck v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3466 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Haworth v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Melissa Haworth (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3466 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Haworth v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on June 1, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over ten months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3466 RGK(PLAx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Haworth v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over ten months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3456-DMG (MAAx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title **Rose A. Heard v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 26, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 1 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over 17 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 5* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3456-DMG (MAAx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title Rose A. Heard v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Page 2 of 2

court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3463 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Howard v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Lakishia Howard (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3463 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Howard v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for seventeen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3463 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Howard v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately seventeen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3408 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Joffroy v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 26, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Lisa Joffroy (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3408 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Joffroy v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on October 13, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly two and a half years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3408 RGK(SKx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Joffroy v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly two and a half years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3646-DMG (SSx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Earl J. Morada v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 30, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate his claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though he is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 5 [Doc. # 1-2]. His claims have been pending in state court for over 16 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 15* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 2* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3646-DMG (SSx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Earl J. Morada v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

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court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

JS-6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3622 FMO (PLAX)

Date May 3, 2019

Title Naomi Morales, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

Vanessa Figueroa	None	None
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.

Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):	Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present	None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See id.). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3622 FMO (PLAX) Date May 3, 2019
Title Naomi Morales, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3662-DMG (RAOx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Natasha A. Schade, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 30, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. Their claims have been pending in state court for over two years. *See Compl.* [Doc. # 1-1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiffs bring only state law claims against Defendants. *See id.; W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3662-DMG (RAOx) Date May 3, 2019

Title *Natasha A. Schade, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.* Page 2 of 2

predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3071-DMG (AFMx)**

Date May 3, 2019

Title **Jessica Woodson, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On April 19, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 1 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for nearly two years, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 9* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8 [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3071-DMG (AFMx)

Date May 3, 2019

Title *Jessica Woodson, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor’s bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3296-JFW(JEMx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Homer Bautista -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 24, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Homer Bautista ("Plaintiff"), individually and as Successor-in-Interest for Arlene Bautista ("Decedent") and as Administrator of the Estate of Arlene Bautista in San Diego County Superior Court on April 6, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on April 6, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward

efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3291 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brock v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A	
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.	
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:	
None			None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT		

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 24, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Darlene Brock (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3291 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brock v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on November 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for seventeen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3291 RGK(KSx)	Date	May 3, 2019
Title	Brock v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for approximately seventeen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3341 RGK(RAOx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Cerna v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on April 25, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Sonia Cerna (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3341 RGK(RAOx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Cerna v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, filed her first amended complaint in state court on May 18, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly three years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3341 RGK(RAOx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Cerna v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly three years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3536-JFW(ASx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Kelly Davenport -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 29, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Kelly Davenport ("Plaintiff") in San Bernardino County Superior Court on December 22, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendant bears the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on December 22, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 16 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent

rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 16 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3763-DMG (PLAx)**

Date May 6, 2019

Title **Fatima Fernandez v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On May 1, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 4 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over one year, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3763-DMG (PLAx)

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Fatima Fernandez v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3745-DMG (RAOx)**

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Natalie Garcia v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On May 1, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiff to litigate her claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though she is a California resident. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶ 1 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for almost three years, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

Case No. CV 19-3745-DMG (RAOx)

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Natalie Garcia v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3548-JFW(Ex)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Kenneth Glaser -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on . Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Kenneth Glaser ("Plaintiff"), individually and as Successor-in-Interest on behalf of the Estate of Gloria Glaser ("Decedent") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on December 29, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendant bears the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on December 29, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 16 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, this action was added to the coordinated cases on February 21, 2018, over 14 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move

forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 16 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3397-JFW(KSx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Meridith Hayos et al. -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 26, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiffs Meridith Hayos and Kathy Moore (collectively "Plaintiffs") in Marin County Superior Court on February 2, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendant bears the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiffs sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiffs claim the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiffs, California residents, commenced this action in state court on February 2, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiffs to litigate their case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiffs would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for well over 15 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent

rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiffs assert only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for well over 15 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3797-DMG (AGR)**

Date May 6, 2019

Title **Judit Jokul, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On May 2, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware), even though they are residents of different states. *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]; Compl. at ¶¶ 5-6 [Doc. # 1-2]. Her claims have been pending in state court for over two years, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiff’s action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiff brings only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 1* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These [equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3797-DMG (AGR)

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Judit Jokul, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3854 PA (SKx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Eric Love v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	PERCY ANDERSON, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Kamilla Sali-Suleyman	Not Reported		N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter		Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:		
None	None		

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on May 3, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by plaintiff Eric Love (“Plaintiff”), in Napa County Superior Court on October 18, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co., 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. Scott v. Breeland, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” Id. Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” McCarthy v. Prince, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3854 PA (SKx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Eric Love v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc., 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp., 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing decedent Joelane Love (“Decedent”) to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent’s ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on October 18, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 18 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on January 2, 2018, approximately 16 months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc., 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3854 PA (SKx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Eric Love v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); see also McCarthy, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 18 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-03839-DMG (JEMx)**

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Laurie Luecker v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.*

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN

Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED

Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)

None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)

None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On May 2, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. Their claims have been pending in state court for over 24 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiffs’ action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 30* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ *Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiffs bring only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 2* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-03839-DMG (JEMx)

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Laurie Luecker v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

[equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3780 FMO (JCx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Linh My Hoang, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 48-128). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3780 FMO (JCx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Linh My Hoang, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3793-JFW(GJSx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Cynthia Nicholson -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on May 2, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Cynthia Nicholson ("Plaintiff") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on July 25, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on July 25, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over nine months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 1, 2018, over seven months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over nine months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3828 FMO (FFMx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Robert H O Dell, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See id. at 2).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated more than a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint at ECF 15). The state court complaint also asserts state law causes of action. (See id. at ¶¶ 52-123). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3828 FMO (FFMx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Robert H O Dell, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3617-JFW (SSx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Pamela Rocks -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 30, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Pamela Rocks ("Plaintiff") in Yuba County Superior Court on October 31, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on October 31, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 18 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on approximately February 21, 2018, over 14 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also

helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 18 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

JS-6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3837 FMO (SKx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Linda Root v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See *id.* at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated almost a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See *id.*). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3837 FMO (SKx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Linda Root v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

00 : 00
Initials of Preparer vdr

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3834 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Victor Sanchez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See *id.* at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-2, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See *id.*). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3834 FMO (GJSx)	Date	May 6, 2019
Title	Victor Sanchez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3838-JFW(JEMx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Theresa Schadel -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on May 2, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Theresa Schadel ("Plaintiff") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 13, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on September 13, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over seven months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, over six months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid

inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over seven months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. **CV 19-3832-DMG (AFMx)**

Date May 6, 2019

Title **Karolee Schindler, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.**

Page 1 of 2

Present: The Honorable DOLLY M. GEE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

KANE TIEN
Deputy Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff(s)
None Present

Attorneys Present for Defendant(s)
None Present

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS—ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

On May 2, 2019, Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc. (the “Removing Defendants”) removed this action from Los Angeles County Superior Court. [Doc. # 1.] Because Defendants have removed the action, they have the burden of identifying the statutory basis of this Court’s removal jurisdiction. *See Marin Gen. Hosp. v. Modesto & Empire Traction Co.*, 581 F.3d 941, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). The only removal statute Defendants identify is 28 U.S.C. section 1452, *see Removal Notice at 2* [Doc. # 1], which provides in pertinent part that “[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on *any* equitable ground,” *see 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b)* (emphasis added). This statute “affords an unusually broad grant of authority,” under which the Court may remand if “any one of the relevant factors” counsels in favor of doing so. *See Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 311 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Assuming *arguendo* that the Court has removal jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1452(a), the Court exercises its discretion to remand this action to state court. The Removing Defendants intend to force Plaintiffs to litigate their claims in a distant forum (*i.e.*, the District of Delaware). *See Removal Notice at ¶ 7* [Doc. # 1]. Their claims have been pending in state court for over 20 months, and that court has already coordinated Plaintiffs’ action with many other similar actions to ensure that they are adjudicated efficiently and avoid inconsistent rulings. *See Compl. at 15* [Doc. # 1-2];¹ *Removal Notice at ¶¶ 5–6, 8* [Doc. # 1]. Further, comity also weighs in favor of remand, as Plaintiffs bring only state law claims against Defendants. *See Second Am. Master Compl. at 3* [Doc. # 1-3]; *W. Helicopters v. Hiller Aviation*, 97 B.R. 1, 6 (E.D. Cal. 1988) (“A state court is better able to hear and determine a suit involving questions of state law than is a bankruptcy court.”). It follows that equitable grounds counsel in favor of remanding this action to state court. *See, e.g., In re TIG Ins. Co.*, 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (“These

¹ All page references herein are to page numbers inserted by the CM/ECF system.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES—GENERAL

JS-6 / REMAND

Case No. CV 19-3832-DMG (AFMx)

Date May 6, 2019

Title *Karolee Schindler, et al. v. Johnson and Johnson, et al.*

Page 2 of 2

[equitable] factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.”).

For these reasons, the Court **REMANDS** this action to Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3821-JFW (AGRx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Lisa Schwartz -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on May 2, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Lisa Schwartz ("Plaintiff") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on July 25, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Plaintiff's ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on July 25, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over nine months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and, according to Defendants' Notice of Removal, this action was added to the coordinated cases. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent

rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over nine months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3247-JFW(AGRx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Joe Youngblood -v- Johnson & Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 24, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Joe Youngblood ("Plaintiff"), individually and as Successor-in-Interest on behalf of the Estate of Teresa C. Youngblood ("Decedent") in Santa Clara County Superior Court on December 29, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's ovarian cancer and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on December 29, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 16 months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 "Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases." The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on February 21, 2018, approximately 14 months ago. Coordination of the pretrial proceedings for these actions has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring that these

actions move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 16 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3746 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Duran v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported		N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter		Tape No.
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:	
None			None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT		

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on May 1, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Frank A. Duran (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3746 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Duran v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for alleged exposure to talcum powder, causing ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action on December 28, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate this case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for sixteen months. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3746 RGK(FFMx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Duran v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for sixteen months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3770 RGK(Ex)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Gil, et al v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on May 1, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Becky Gil, et al (“Plaintiffs”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3770 RGK(Ex)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Gil, et al v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiffs sue Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for alleged exposure to talcum powder, causing ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiffs commenced this action on July 22, 2016. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate this case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiffs would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly three years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants' talcum powder caused the users' ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys' Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3770 RGK(Ex)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Gil, et al v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiffs assert only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims nearly three years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3738 RGK(SSx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Joshi v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:	Attorneys Present for Defendants:
None	None

Proceedings: IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on May 1, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Meghana Joshi (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3738 RGK(SSx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Joshi v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff to talcum powder, which caused Plaintiff’s ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action on February 6, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate her case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over two years. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3738 RGK(SSx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Joshi v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3833 RGK(AGRx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Luther v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Present: The Honorable	R. GARY KLAUSNER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
Sharon Williams (not present)	Not Reported	N/A	
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter	Tape No.	
Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:		Attorneys Present for Defendants:	
None			None
Proceedings:	IN CHAMBERS - COURT ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO STATE COURT		

The Court is in receipt of a Notice of Removal filed by Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, the “Defendants”) on May 2, 2019. (Docket No. 1.) Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Lisa Luther (“Plaintiff”), in state court. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 1675, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). A “strong presumption” against removal jurisdiction exists. *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992). In seeking removal, the defendant bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to “remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending” if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with “original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11.” Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed “may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground.” 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) “is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* Section 1452(b)’s “any equitable ground” remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes. . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge.” *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether “equitable grounds” exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3833 RGK(AGRx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Luther v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (citing *W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). “Because Section 1452(b) affords ‘an unusually broad grant of authority,’ any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand.” *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting *In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

Here, Plaintiff sues Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. (“Imerys”), the talc powder supplier, in state court for alleged exposure to talcum powder, causing ovarian cancer. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under § 1452.^{1/} Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff commenced this action on March 29, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate this case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over a year. Furthermore, this case has been the subject of statewide coordinated proceedings with hundreds of other actions in state court in which plaintiffs have claimed Defendants’ talcum powder caused the users’ ovarian and/or fallopian tube cancer and resulting personal injury and wrongful death. (See Judicial Council Coordination Proceedings, Case. No. 4872 “Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases”.) The Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Cases have been coordinated since August 2016, and this action was added to the coordinated cases on October 18, 2018, approximately six months ago. Coordination of these pretrial proceedings has greatly benefitted all parties by ensuring the cases move forward efficiently, including by allowing plaintiffs to file a standardized, master complaint and creating the mechanism for coordinating discovery. Coordinating these actions also helps to avoid inconsistent rulings, which additionally weighs in favor of this Court exercising its discretion to remand this action.

^{1/} Defendants have filed a Motion to Fix Venue for Claims Related to Imerys’ Bankruptcy under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(5) and 1334(b) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which includes state court claims. (See *In re: Imerys Talc America, Inc.*, 19-mc-103.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	CV 19-3833 RGK(AGRx)	Date	May 8, 2019
Title	Luther v. Johnson & Johnson, et al.		

Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. *See Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, No. CV 08-03293 MMM (CWx), 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) (“Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand.”); *see also McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 (“State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law.”). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims over a year, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. The action is hereby remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. JCCP4872.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3460 FMO (MRWx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Frank George Petas, et al. v. Avon Products, Inc., et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

<u>Vanessa Figueroa</u>	None	None
<u>Deputy Clerk</u>	Court Reporter / Recorder	Tape No.
Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):		Attorney Present for Defendant(s):
None Present		None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order Re: Remand

The court is in receipt of defendants' Notice of Removal. (See Dkt. 1, "NOR"). The NOR invokes 28 U.S.C. § 1452 as providing grounds for removal. (See *id.* at 1).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) states that "[a] party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action other than a proceeding before the United States Tax Court or a civil action by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's police or regulatory power, to the district court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such district court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334 of this title." In turn, 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b) states that "[t]he court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. An order entered under this subsection remanding a claim or cause of action, or a decision to not remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 of this title or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254 of this title."

"This 'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes." In re McCarthy, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999). For substantially the same reasons set forth in Michelle Chavez, et al. v. Johnson & Johnson, et al., CV 19-3365 (SKx) (C.D. Cal. 2019), the court concludes that remand under § 1254(b) is appropriate in this matter. Specifically, the state court action in this case was initiated over a year ago. (See Dkt. 1-1, Complaint). The state court complaint only asserts state law causes of action. (See *id.*). Accordingly, principles of judicial economy, comity, prejudice to nondebtor parties, and the predominance of state law issues compel the conclusion that remand is warranted. See Timothy Grangruth v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., et al., 2018 WL 6265105, *1 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (noting these considerations as factors that may warrant remand).

This order is not intended for publication. Nor is it intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 19-3460 FMO (MRWx)	Date	May 2, 2019
Title	Frank George Petas, et al. v. Avon Products, Inc., et al.		

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. The above-captioned action shall be **remanded** to the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b).
2. The Clerk shall send a certified copy of this Order to the state court.
3. All pending motions are denied as moot.

Initials of Preparer **vdr** _____
00 : 00

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3681-JFW(KSx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Richard Abbott, et al. -v- Johnson and Johnson, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy**

**None Present
Court Reporter**

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 30, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiff Richard Abbott ("Plaintiff"), individually and as Successor-in-Interest of the Estate of Cecilia Abbott ("Decedent") in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 23, 2018. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the

court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "'any equitable ground' remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiff sued Defendants in state court for allegedly exposing Decedent to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiff claims the talcum powder caused Decedent's mesothelioma and wrongful death. On February 13, 2019, Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Even though Imerys is not a defendant in this case, Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452.¹ Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiff, a California resident, commenced this action in state court on January 23, 2018. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require a local Plaintiff to litigate his case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiff would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for over 15 months. Because Plaintiff asserts only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . .

¹ Specifically, Defendants allege that "[a]lthough not named as co-defendants in the above-captioned matter, the Debtors [Imerys and two of its affiliates] supplied talc to [Defendants] and [Plaintiff] may have claims against the Debtors' estates." Notice of Removal, ¶ 4.

favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for over 15 months, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES -- GENERAL

Case No. **CV 19-3474-JFW(RAOx)**

Date: May 6, 2019

Title: Lawrence Diess, et al. -v- Bayer Consumer Care Holdings LLC, et al.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN F. WALTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Shannon Reilly
Courtroom Deputy

None Present
Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:

None

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:

None

PROCEEDINGS (IN CHAMBERS):

**ORDER REMANDING ACTION TO LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT**

The Court has reviewed the Notice of Removal filed by Defendants Johnson & Johnson and Johnson & Johnson Consumer, Inc. (collectively, "Defendants") on April 26, 2019. Docket No. 1. Defendants are attempting to remove an action commenced by Plaintiffs Lawrence Diess and Carol Diess (collectively, "Plaintiffs") in Los Angeles County Superior Court on May 30, 2017. Defendants assert that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction on the basis of a pending bankruptcy proceeding in the District of Delaware. See 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See *Bender v. Williamsport Area School District*, 475 U.S. 534, 541 (1986). "Because of the Congressional purpose to restrict the jurisdiction of the federal courts on removal, the statute is strictly construed, and federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance." *Duncan v. Stuetzle*, 76 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations and quotations omitted). There is a strong presumption that the Court is without jurisdiction unless the contrary affirmatively appears. See *Fifty Associates v. Prudential Insurance Company of America*, 446 F.2d 1187, 1190 (9th Cir. 1990). As the parties invoking federal jurisdiction, Defendants bear the burden of demonstrating that removal is proper. See, e.g., *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) allows a party to "remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to the district court for the district where such action is pending" if the district court has jurisdiction of the claim or cause of action under 28 U.S.C. § 1334. Section 1334(b) vests district courts with "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings arising under title 11 or arising in or related to cases under title 11." Once a claim is removed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a), the court to which the claim has been removed "may remand such claim or cause of action on any

equitable ground." 28 U.S.C. § 1452(b). An order remanding an action pursuant to § 1452(b) "is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 [of Title 28] or by the Supreme Court." *Id.* Section 1452(b)'s "any equitable ground" remand standard is an unusually broad grant of authority. It subsumes and reaches beyond all of the reasons for remand under nonbankruptcy removal statutes . . . At bottom, the question is committed to the sound discretion of the . . . judge." *McCarthy v. Prince*, 230 B.R. 414, 417 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1999).

In assessing whether "equitable grounds" exist to remand actions removed under § 1452, courts have looked to a number of factors:

These factors have included, among other things, judicial economy, comity and respect for state law decision-making capabilities, the impact that remand would have upon the orderly administration of the debtor's bankruptcy case, the effect of bifurcating claims and parties to an action and the possibilities of inconsistent results, the predominance of state law issues and nondebtor parties, and the extent of any prejudice to nondebtor parties.

In re TIG Ins. Co., 264 B.R. 661, 665–66 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2001) (*citing W. Helicopters, Inc. v. Hiller Aviation, Inc.*, 97 B.R. 1, 2 (E.D. Cal. 1988)). "Because Section 1452(b) affords 'an unusually broad grant of authority,' any one of the relevant factors may provide a sufficient basis for equitable remand." *Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP v. Countrywide Fin. Corp.*, 447 B.R. 302, 310 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (*quoting In re Roman Catholic Bishop of San Diego*, 374 B.R. 756, 761 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)).

In this case, Plaintiffs sued Defendants and Imerys Talc America, Inc. ("Imerys"), the talc powder supplier, in state court for allegedly exposing Plaintiff Lawrence Diess to cancer-causing talcum powder. Plaintiffs claim the talcum powder caused Plaintiff Lawrence Diess's mesothelioma. On February 13, 2019, Imerys commenced Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Defendants argue that this case is related to that bankruptcy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, and thus, that the Court has jurisdiction under Section 1452. Even if the Court may have jurisdiction over the action, the Court concludes that equitable grounds support remand.

Plaintiffs, California residents, commenced this action in state court on May 30, 2017. Under these circumstances, the Court concludes that it would be inequitable to require local Plaintiffs to litigate their case in an inconvenient, out-of-district federal court. Plaintiffs would be further prejudiced by the removal of this action to federal court considering this action has been developing in state court for nearly two years. Because Plaintiffs assert only California state law claims against Defendants, comity also favors remand. See *Estate of Scott v. Cervantes*, 2008 WL 11337657, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 29, 2008) ("Where issues of state law predominate, comity . . . favors remand."); see also *McCarthy*, 230 B.R. at 418 ("State courts are, by definition, fully competent to resolve disputes governed by state law."). Finally, judicial economy supports remand. The state court has already considered these state law claims for nearly two years, so litigating this case in federal court will needlessly duplicate judicial resources.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the equities favor remanding this action. Accordingly, this

action is remanded to the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.